Type.—Female, U.S.N.M. Type No. 70976.

Type locality.—St. Thomas Island, West Indies.

Cyrtonota cyanea (L.) is from Brazil and up to now only one species of the genus, (*tristigma* Boh. from Central America and Mexico) has been found north of South America. The single specimen collected on St. Thomas island is similar to the Brazilian specimens of *cyanea* in the U.S.N.M. collection in size, shape and coloring. The main difference is in the reticulations on the elytra. These are much smaller and more numerous than on the Brazilian specimens, and moreover, although reduced, are plainly distinct to the margin, which is not the case in the Brazilian specimens. The punctation on the pronotum in the Brazilian specimens although fine is more apparent than on the pronotum of the West Indian specimen.

Paratrikona rubescens Blake

(Fig. 16)

Paratrikona rubescens Blake, 1939, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 41(8):238.

I described this species from two specimens that were collected by P. J. Darlington, Jr., who wrote that in life they were "rather deep red with conspicuous white blotches irregularly arranged. . ." On the dried specimens, however, only a slight trace of white marking remained, so that in my illustration the beetle appears entirely dark. Thirty years later several specimens have come to my attention from the collection of Dr. Eugenio de Jesus Marcano, of the University of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. These were collected in Arroya de Toro, Quebrada Honda, Dominican Republic. Darlington collected his specimens in Jarabacoa in a deep forest at 1400–4000 ft. elevation. These recent specimens show the white markings clearly and because my early illustration is misleading in that I gave no indication of the white blotches, I have made another figure to correct it.

KEY TO AMERICAN SPECIES OF THE GENUS MEZIRA

(HEMIPTERA: ARADIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—The key separates all but two species, *horvathi* (Bergroth) and *novella* Blatchley, of the 89 species and two varieties from the Americas assigned to the genus *Mezira*.

During the last few years the number of American members of the genus *Mezira* Amyot and Serville has increased by 26 species and two

varieties making obsolete my last key (1962, p. 260) to the American species of the genus. *Mezira* is the largest and commonest genus of American Mezirinae. To make identifications easier, I am offering a new, revised key to its 89 species and two varieties: *Mezira horvathi* (Bergroth), 1889, from Brazil and *Mezira novella* Blatchley, 1924, from southern U. S. A., are again omitted as unidentifiable (also omitted from my 1962 key).

Key to American **Mezira** Species

1. Membrane abbreviated, reaching to hind border of tergum IV; connexiva II and III fused together (Jamaica) ..... **brachyptera** Kormilev, 1964c
   Membrane complete, always surpassing fore border of tergum VI; connexiva II and III separated 2
2(1). Basal angles of scutellum with yellow tubercles, often covered with yellow, curled hairs 3
   Basal angles of scutellum without such tubercles 7
3(2). Lateral borders of abdomen strongly convex; larger species, over 8.0 mm 4
   Lateral borders of abdomen only slightly convex; smaller species, less than 7.0 mm 5
4(3). Labium long, reaching beyond fore border of prosternum; antennae and legs with pale rings (Colombia) ..... **bouvieri** (Bergroth), 1893
   Labium short, not reaching hind border of head; antennae and legs without pale rings (West Indies, Central America) ..... **abdominalis** (Stål), 1873
5(3). Spiracles VII sublateral, or placed near border; lateral notch of pronotum without a projecting lobe 6
   Spiracles VII ventral, placed far from border; lateral notch of pronotum with a prominent, flattened lobe bearing radiating ridges (Argentina) ..... **birabeni** Kormilev, 1953
6(5). Spiracles VIII lateral and visible from above; 4 (2 + 2) ridges of pronotum each with 2 tubercles; connexivum nearly unicolorous but with brown, round, calloused spots (Brasil) ..... **gradata** (Bergroth), 1889
   Spiracles VIII dorso-lateral, not visible from below; 4 (2 + 2) ridges of pronotum without tubercles; connexival segments each pale brown with lateral margin blackened and apical margin yellow, but without round, brown spots (Brasil) ..... **luteonotata** Kormilev, 1964a
7(2). Spiracles VII sublateral, or placed near border 8
   Spiracles VII ventral, placed far from border 22
8(7). Pronotum not, or scarcely sinuate laterally 9
   Pronotum distinctly constricted, or sinuate laterally 12
9(8). Body long and narrow, with parallel sides; paratergites (♀) as long as segment IX (Argentina) ..... **formosa** Kormilev, 1953
   Body elongate ovate, with more or less convex sides; paratergites (♀) much shorter than segment IX 10

10(9). Antennal segment III as long as IV, or shorter 11
Antennal segment III longer than IV (9:7) (Brasil) ..... **kjellanderi** Kormilev, 1962

11(10). Antennal segment III as long as IV (11:11) (Bolivia) ..... **bridarollii** Kormilev, 1960a
Antennal segment III shorter than IV (5:6.5) (Brasil) ..... **gracilis** Kormilev, 1968c

12(8). Anterior process of head reaching, or almost reaching, tip of antennal segment I 13
Anterior process not reaching tip of antennal segment I 17

13(12). Postocular tubercles produced beyond outer border of eyes 14
Postocular tubercles at most reaching outer border of eyes 15

14(13). Antennae shorter, less than 1.5 times as long as width of head across eyes; antennal segment III as long as IV (7:7) (Peru) ..... **inca** Kormilev, 1960b
Antennae longer, more than 1.6 times as long as width of head across eyes; antennal segment III much longer than IV (15:10) (Peru) ..... **armata** Kormilev, 1964b

15(13). Pronotum deeply sinuate laterally, antero-lateral angles subangular (Central America) ..... **rugiventris** (Champion), 1898
Pronotum slightly sinuate laterally, antero-lateral angles rounded 16

16(15). Connexivum light brown, each segment with an elongate black dash basolaterally (Brasil) ..... **flavicans** (Stål), 1860
Connexivum unicolorous brown (Mexico) ..... **championi** Kormilev, 1964a

17(12). Postocular tubercles produced beyond outer border of eyes 18
Postocular tubercles at most reaching outer border of eyes 21

18(17). Antennae slender; postocular tubercles only slightly produced beyond outer border of eyes 19
Antennae stout; postocular tubercles distinctly produced beyond outer border of eyes 20

19(18). Larger species, over 5 mm; genae angular anteriorly; antennal segment I as long as III (10:10) (Central America) ..... **angustata** (Champion), 1898
Smaller species, less than 4.5 mm; genae rounded anteriorly; antennal segment I shorter than III (8:9.5) (Guatemala) ..... **pusilla** Kormilev, 1968

20(18). Pronotum deeply sinuate laterally, antennal segment I and III subequal in length; segment IX (♀) truncate posteriorly (Guatemala) ..... **divisa** (Champion), 1898
Pronotum slightly sinuate laterally, antennal segment I shorter than III; segment IX (♀) notched posteriorly (Guatemala) ..... **nana** (Champion), 1898

21(17). Larger species, over 7.5 mm; body incrustated from above and beneath (Central America, South America) ..... **handlirschi** (Bergroth), 1898
Smaller species, less than 6.0 mm; body not incrustate (Mexico) ..... **yucatana** (Champion), 1898

22(7). Spiracles VIII sublateral, lateral, or dorso-lateral, and visible from above 23
Spiracles VIII ventral, or sublateral, but not visible from above 49
23(22). Connexivum bicolored, or at least PE-angles of connexival segments are of different color than discs 24
Connexivum unicolored 30
24(23). Postocular tubercles at most reaching outer borders of eyes 25
Postocular tubercles produced beyond outer borders of eyes 27
25(24). Antero-lateral angles of pronotum forming rounded lobes produced beyond collar; lateral pronotal notch rectangular; segment IX (♀) incised posteriorly (Brasil) ..... **hyperlobata** Kormilev, 1962
Antero-lateral angles or pronotum rounded, or angular, but not produced beyond collar as rounded lobes; lateral pronotal notch forming an obtuse angle, or rounded; segment IX (♀) truncate 26
26(25). Antero-lateral angles of pronotum expanded and rounded, lateral notch forming an obtuse angle; spiracles VIII sublateral and slightly visible from above (Peru) ..... **halaszfyi** Kormilev, 1960b
Antero-lateral angles of pronotum forming a right angle, neither produced forward, nor sideways; lateral borders sinuate; spiracles VIII lateral and clearly visible from above (Peru) ..... **amazonica** Kormilev, 1962
27(24). Hypopygium (♂) cordate (Venezuela) ..... **barberi** Kormilev, 1964a
Hypopygium (♂) globose 28
28(27). Hypopygium wider than head across eyes (28:25) (Central America, South America) ..... **regularis** (Champion), 1898
Hypopygium at most as wide as head across eyes (22:22) 29
29(28). Head relatively wider, ratio length: width across eyes as 27:32; hypopygium (♂) with a subtriangular, median ridge not reaching apex of disc (Brasil) ..... **romani** Kormilev, 1962
Head relatively narrower, ratio length: width across eyes as 27.5:30; median ridge of hypopygium with parallel sides, reaching tip of disc (Mexico) ..... **variegata** Kormilev, 1968b
30(23). Jugae very long, dentiform and bent downward as tusks (Cuba) ..... **cubana** Kormilev, 1960c
Jugae normal, not bent downward 31
31(30). Spiracles VIII dorso-lateral (Guatemala) ..... **constricta** (Champion), 1898
Spiracles VIII lateral 32
32(31). Pronotum not sinuate laterally 33
Pronotum more or less sinuate laterally 40
33(32). Body with parallel sides 34
Body with more or less convex, rounded sides 36
34(33). Pronotum as wide as abdomen; paratergites (♀) reaching middle of segment IX (Brasil) ..... **ligneola** (Bergroth), 1894
Pronotum slightly narrower than abdomen; paratergites (♀) almost reaching tip of segment IX 35
35(34). Larger species, over 7.5 mm; antennal segement I much shorter than III (11:15) (West. U. S. A.) ..... **reducta** Van Duzee, 1927
Smaller species, less than 6.0 mm; antennal segment I slightly longer than III (Argentina) ..... **vianai** Kormilev, 1953

36(33). All ridges on pronotum obsolete or absent; paratergites (♀) longer than segment IX (Brasil, Argentina) ..... **reuteri** (Bergroth), 1886
Ridges on pronotum always prominent; paratergites (♀) shorter, or as long as segment IX 37

37(36). Larger species, over 7.0 mm (West. U. S. A.) ..... **pacifica** Usinger, 1936
Smaller species, less than 6.5 mm 38

38(37). Apical angle of corium rounded; paratergites (♀) reaching tip of segment IX (Bolivia) ..... **andina** Kormilev, 1965
Apical angle of corium angular, or subangular; paratergites (♀) reaching middle of segment IX 39

39(38). Anterior process of head short, reaching ⅔ of antennal segment I; antennal segment III only slightly longer than IV (8:7) (Peru) ..... **peruviana** Kormilev, 1960b
Anterior process long, reaching tip of antennal segment I; antennal segment III much longer than IV (9.5:6.5) (Brasil) ..... **timida** Kormilev, 1968c

40(32). Postocular tubercles produced far beyond outer borders of eyes 41
Postocular tubercles not produced, or only slightly produced beyond outer borders of eyes 43

41(40). Head distinctly shorter than width across eyes (18:22); pronotum slightly sinuate laterally; ridges of pronotum poorly developed; granulation fine (Brasil) ..... **sangabrielensis** Kormilev, 1962
Head as long as width across eyes (17:17); pronotum strongly sinuate laterally; its ridges very prominent; granulation rough 42

42(41). Antennal segment I slightly longer than III (10:9); body covered with short, curled hairs (Argentina) ..... **tartagalensis** Kormilev, 1953
Antennal segment I distinctly shorter than III (15:17.5); body covered with long, erect bristles as well as short, curled hairs (Mexico) ..... **pilosa** Kormilev, 1968c

43(40). Postocular tubercles very small, not reaching outer borders of eyes 44
Postocular tubercles small, but slightly produced beyond outer borders of eyes 45

44(43). Antennal segment I longer than III (14:12); antennal segment II shorter than III (10:12); segment IX (♀) small, rounded or truncate posteriorly (Bolivia, Venezuela) ..... **boliviana** Kormilev, 1962
Antennal segment I only slightly shorter than III (15:16); antennal segment II much shorter than III (11:16); segment IX (♀) notched posteriorly (Argentina) ..... **proseni** Kormilev, 1953

45(43). Larger species, over 7.0 mm; anterior process of head almost reaching tip of antennal segment I (U. S. A., Mexico) ..... **emarginata** (Say), 1832
Smaller species, less than 6.5 mm; anterior process of head reaching at most ¾ of antennal segment I 46

46(45). Lateral borders of pronotum slightly sinuate; anterolateral angles rounded, but not lobate (Mexico) ..... **dybasi** Kormilev, 1968b
Lateral borders of pronotum strongly constricted laterally; anterolateral angles of pronotum forming rounded lobes 47

47(46). Connexivum incrustate above and beneath; anterior lobe of pronotum narrower than hind lobe (43:50); all carinae on pronotum

very sharp, covered with curled, incrustate, yellow hairs (Venezuela) ..... **saumartini** Kormilev, 1968a

Connexivum without incrustation; fore lobe of pronotum much narrower than hind lobe (43:53); all carinae less sharp, curled hairs without incrustation 48

48(47). Antennal segment I distinctly shorter than III (10:12.5); paratergites (♀) shorter, reaching at most middle of segment IX; median ridge of hypopygium (♂) reaching, or almost reaching tip of disc (Mexico) ..... **paraangustata** Kormilev, 1968b

Antennal segment I only slightly shorter than III (12:13); paratergites (♀) longer, reaching ¾ of segment IX; median ridge of hypopygium (♂) reaching ¾ of disc (Brasil) ..... **pauperula** Kormilev, 1962

49(22). Anterior process of head reaching, almost reaching, or produced beyond tip of antennal segment I 50

Anterior process reaching at most ¾ of antennal segment I 61

50(49). Postocular tubercles very small, by far not reaching outer borders of eyes; venter smooth and shiny (Panama, South America) ..... **laeviventris** (Champion), 1898

Postocular tubercles larger, almost reaching, reaching or produced beyond outer borders of eyes; venter normal, scabrous 51

51(50). Connexivum and venter with round, redbrown, or yellowbrown, calloused spots 52

Connexivum and venter without such spots 53

52(51). Larger species, over 10 mm; black, base of membrane with a V-form, white spot; connexivum with PE-angles and round, callous spots redbrown, or yellowbrown (Colombia, Bolivia) ..... **punctiventris** (Stål), 1873

Smaller species, less than 7.0 mm; brown, base of membrane without V-form, white spot; connexivum tricolored: redbrown, outer border black, and PE-angles and round, callous spots, yellowbrown (Paraguay) ..... **paraguayensis** Kormilev, 1968a

53(51). Connexivum bicolor 54

Connexivum unicolor 55

54(53). Postocular tubercles reaching outer border of eyes; paratergites (♀) large, as long as segment IX (Chile, Patagonia) ..... **americana** (Spinola), 1852

Postocular tubercles produced beyond outer borders of eyes; paratergites (♀) reaching only middle of segment IX (Brasil) ..... **plaumanni** Kormilev, 1966

55(53). Median ridge of hypopygium (♂) evenly raised backward 56

Median ridge of hypopygium, if any, horizontal 57

56(55). Larger species, over 5.5 mm; antennae relatively shorter, ratio between length of antennae and width of head across eyes as 1.22:1 (Argentina) ..... **argentinensis** Kormilev, 1953

Smaller species, less than 5.25 mm; ratio between length of antennae and width of head across eyes as 1.35:1 (Brasil, Uruguay) ..... **minor** Kormilev, 1960c

57(55). Paratergites (♀) very short, reaching ⅓ of segment IX 58
Paratergites larger, reaching at least ½ of segment IX 59
58(57). Head short, ratio between length and width across eyes as 1:1.18 (British Guiana) ..... **guianensis** Kormilev, 1964a
Head almost as long as width across eyes 1:1.07 (Argentina) ..... **saltensis** Kormilev, 1953
59(57). Anterior process of head reaching, or almost reaching, tip of antennal segment I; hind lobe of pronotum not dilated anteriorly 60
Anterior process produced beyond tip of antennal segment I; hind lobe of pronotum dilated anteriorly (Guatemala) ..... **maculiventria** (Champion), 1898
60(59). Larger species, over 7.5 mm (♀); head wide, ratio between length and width across eyes as 1:1.17; pronotum short and wide, ratio length:width as 1:2 (Brasil) ..... **eurycephala** Kormilev, 1960a
Smaller species, less than 6.5 mm (♀); head narrow, ratio between length and width across eyes as 1:1.14; pronotum longer and narrower, ratio length:width as 1:1.18 (Brasil) ..... **carioca** Kormilev, 1964a
61(49). Postocular tubercles slightly produced beyond outer border of eyes 62
Postocular tubercles at most reaching outer borders of eyes 66
62(61). Connexivum bicolored 63
Connexivum unicolored 64
63(62). Larger species, over 7.5 mm; granulations of the body very coarse, forming rows, or groups; head as long as width across eyes (Brasil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina) ..... **granuligera** (Stål), 1860
Smaller species, less than 6.0 mm; granulations fine and evenly distributed; head much shorter than width across eyes (24:27) (Brasil) ..... **costalimai** Kormilev, 1964a
64(62). Large species, length over 6.5 mm; antennal segment I shorter, ratio between length of segments I and III as 1:1.3 65
Small species, length less than 6.0 mm; antennal segment I longer, ratio between length of segments I and III as 1:1.15 (Argentina) ..... **spissigrada** Kormilev, 1960a
65(65). Lateral borders of pronotum distinctly constricted in the middle; paratergites (♀) large, rounded, reaching ½ of a small segment IX (Central America) ..... **neotropicalis** (Champion), 1898
Lateral borders of pronotum only slightly sinuate; paratergites (♀) shorter, reaching basal ⅓ of segment IX (Mexico) ..... **nasalis** Kormilev, 1968b
66(61). Connexivum bicolored or tricolored 67
Connexivum unicolor 68
67(66). Larger species, over 8.0 mm; segment IX (♀) truncate posteriorly (Argentina, Brasil) ..... **paragranuligera** Kormilev, 1953
Smaller species, less than 7.0 mm; segment IX (♀) small, subtriangular (Jamaica) ..... **jamaicensis** (Bergroth), 1906
68(66). Body covered with long, erect bristles (Mexico) ..... **longipilis** (Champion), 1898
Body with short, curled or erect hairs 69
69(68). Spiracles VIII sublateral, but not visible from above 70
Spiracles VIII ventral, placed further from margin 79

70(69). Anterior process of head very short, reaching at most ⅓ of antennal segment I 71
Anterior process of head longer, reaching at least ½ of antennal segment I 72
71(70). Antennal segment I much shorter than III (11.5:15) (Ecuador) ..... **obscura** (Distant), 1893
Antennal segment I as long as III (Guatemala) .. **lata** (Champion), 1898
72(70). Anterior process of head longer, reaching ⅔ of antennal segment I .. 73
Anterior process reaching only ½ of antennal segment I 77
73(72). Head as long as width across eyes 74
Head distinctly shorter than width across eyes 75
74(73). Larger species, over 8.0 mm; antennal segment I much longer than III (20:15.5) (Venezuela) ..... **crenulata** Kormilev, 1968a
Smaller species, less than 7.5 mm; antennal segment I shorter than III (12.5:15) (Mexico) ..... **occidentalis** Kormilev, 1968b
a. Second valvifer normal ..... **occidentalis** s.str.
Second valvifer with a finger-shaped appendix ..... var. **appendiculata** Kormilev, 1968b
75(74). Antennal segment I distinctly shorter than III (12:15) 76
Antennal segment I only slightly shorter than III (10:11) (Puerto Rico, Haiti) ..... **placida** Kormilev, 1968a
a. Median ridge of hypopygium reaching ¾ of disc (Puerto Rico) ..... **placida** s.str.
Median ridge of hypopygium almost reaching tip of disc (Haiti) ..... var. **haitiensis** Kormilev, 1968a
76(75). Antennal segment I distinctly longer than IV (12:10) (Mexico) ..... **mexicana** Kormilev, 1964a
Antennal segment I as long as IV (8:8) (U. S. A.) ..... **granulata** (Say), 1832
77(72). Lateral borders of pronotum only slightly sinuate; 4 (2 + 2) ridges of pronotum weak; postocular tubercles reaching outer borders of eyes (Mexico) ..... **moesta** (Stål), 1862
Lateral borders of pronotum distinctly constricted; 4 (2 + 2) ridges of pronotum sharp; postocular tubercles not reaching outer borders of eyes 78
78(77). Antennal segment I shorter than III (10:11.5); paratergites (♀) very short, reaching basal ¼ of segment IX (Costa Rica) ..... **paralata** Kormilev, 1964a
Antennal segment I longer than III (15:13); paratergites (♀) subtriangular, reaching ½ of segment IX (Trinidad) ..... **trinidadensis** Kormilev, 1956
79(69). Large species, length over 7.0 mm 80
Small species, length less than 7.0 mm 84
80(79). Antennae longer, almost twice as long as head wide across eyes (64:34) 81
Antennae shorter, ratio length of antennae: width of head across eyes as 5:3 82

81(80). Head as long as width across eyes; antennal segment I much longer than II (18:12.5) (U. S. A., Canada) ..... **lobata** (Say), 1832

Head distinctly shorter than width across eyes (32.5:35); antennal segment I moderately longer than II (17.5:14) (Mexico) ..... **carinata** Usinger, 1936

82(80). Anterior process of head short, reaching at most ⅔ of antennal segment I; antero-lateral angles of pronotum produced forward as far as collar; tergum VIII (♀) deeply sinuate posteriorly, segment IX truncate (Mexico) ..... **rugicornis** (Champion), 1898

Anterior process long, reaching at least ¾ of antennal segment I; antero-lateral angles of pronotum produced beyond collar; tergum VIII (♀) weakly, if any, sinuate posteriorly, segment IX rounded posteriorly 83

83(82). Wide species, ratio length:width of the body as 2.33:1; anterior process of head reaching at least ¾ of antennal segment I; antenniferous tubercles very wide at base; antero-lateral angles of pronotum evenly rounded, crenulate (Bolivia, Colombia, Brasil) ..... **neonigripennis** Kormilev, 1953

Narrow species, ratio length: width of the body as 2.44:1; anterior process reaching at most ¾ of antennal segment I; antenniferous tubercles narrow at base; antero-lateral angles of pronotum more produced forward than sideways (Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil) ..... **misionensis** Kormilev, 1953

84(79). Head at least as long as width across eyes 85

Head distinctly shorter than width across eyes 87

85(84). Head longer than width across eyes (30:27.5); antennal segments I and III equal in length (Ecuador) ..... **ecuatoriana** Kormilev, 1968a

Head as long as width across eyes; antennal segment I shorter than III 86

86(85). Larger species, over 7.0 mm; antennal segment I distinctly shorter than III (8:13); body not incrustate (West. U. S. A.) ..... **vanduzeei** Usinger, 1936

Smaller species, less than 7.0 mm; antennal segment I only slightly shorter than III (9:10); body incrustate above and beneath (Paraguay, Argentina, Brasil) ..... **nigripennis** Usinger, 1936

87(84). Antennal segment I as long as III, II longer than IV (9.5:8); inner ridges of pronotum flattened, less prominent than outer ridges (Mexico) ..... **veracruzensis** Kormilev, 1968b

Antennal segment I slightly shorter than III (8:9), II at most as long as IV; all 4 ridges of pronotum equal in height 88

88(87). Large species, over 6.5 mm; anterior process of head reaching ⅔ of antennal segment I; postocular tubercles reaching outer borders of eyes (Argentina) ..... **bruchi** Kormilev, 1953

Small species, less than 6.0 mm; anterior process reaching ¾ of antennal segment I; postocular tubercles reaching, or mostly produced beyond outer borders of eyes (Argentina) ..... **bonaerensis** Kormilev, 1960a

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NORTH AMERICAN GRASSHOPPERS OF THE GENUS ARGIACRIS, INCLUDING TWO NEW SPECIES FROM IDAHO

(Orthoptera: Acrididae: Catantopinae)

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ABSTRACT—The genus *Argiacris* comprises four species and one additional subspecies of brachypterous catantopine grasshoppers superficially resembling certain species of *Melanoplus*. They are as follows: *A. rehni* Hebard, southcentral Montana; *A. militaris militaris* (Scudder), *militaris* **laticerca**, n. subsp., **keithi**, n. sp., and **amissuli**, n. sp., from central Idaho. Except for *amissuli*, the Idaho species all occur above 8,000 feet in habitats of scant vegetation. *A. amissuli* and *rehni* occur at about 5,000 feet elevation, in a zone which includes some sagebrush.

In comprehensive ecological and systematic surveys of Idaho grasshoppers during recent years by Merlyn A. Brusven, Department of Entomology, University of Idaho, Moscow, and Keith Evans, Plant Protection Division, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Twin Falls, Idaho, and their associates, several collections of the poorly known genus *Argiacris* have been made. In August 1969 I was privileged to spend a week with them in a variety of Idaho habitats, and additional collections of the genus were made. Then, in August 1970, Brusven, Evans and Allen C. Scoggan spent several days on a pack trip in the area about 25 miles northwest of Stanley, Idaho, and collected a large number of *A. militaris* at numerous points, so it is now possible to provide a synopsis of the several known species.

Argiacris was established by Hebard (1918), and its relationships were discussed briefly by Rehn and Randell (1963) and Gurney and Rentz (1964). The species resemble superficially some brachypterous species of *Melanoplus*, but especially when compared with the type

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